MRS. FLEMING'S STEPFATHER RE-ENTED PERSONAL QUESTIONS.

In Supplementary Proceedings It's Decitaes to Answer Whether Mrs. Bitss Was His Wife, and Said Only an Ass Would Ask if He Had Other Children than Florence, H. H. Bifas, stepfather of Mary Alice Al-

mont Livingston Fleming, who has just been acquitted of the charge of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Evelina M. Bliss, was examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings in the City Court, at the instance of John L. Maynard, who has a judgment against him for \$375. The claim is for grates furnished in the rooms occupied by Bliss in the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Bliss was considerably excited and was constantly wrangling with counsel. He tried to evade questions.

When Mrs. Fleming and Bliss lived at the Colonial Hotel, at 125th street and Eighth avenue, he employed Maynard to put in grates and other from work in their apartments. Bliss failed to pay Maynard's bill and the judgment was recovered about two months ago.

When Bliss was examined some time ago it supplementary proceedings he declared that he did not have a cent. At the trial of Mrs. Fleming he swore that she owed him considerable money.

Yesterday after some parrying he admitted that at present he lived at 300 West 125th

"What kind of rooms are they?" counse anked. "Go and look at them," Bliss exclaimed, an-

grily.

Q .- Do you refuse to answer? A .- I do refuse to answer. Q.-Where did you live before you went to 125th street? A .- I don't know. I don't re-

Q .-- Where do you take your meals? A .-- In Q.-Did 'you ever live at 305 West 138th

-Yes, but I can't remember Bliss had shouted some answers and yelled others, and the counsel here bade him not be excited. He said he wasn't excited, and then after telling that he was in the real estate business at 100 Broadway, where he paid \$600 a rear rent, he replied to a question as to how be paid it with the abrupt statement, "In

"I mean in what installments?" counsel said. "By the month," Bliss shouted at the top of Q .- How much rent do you owe for your of-

fice? A.-For the last month. Q.-Whom did you live with in 138th street in 1893? A.-I don't remember. Q.-Were you married in 1893? A.-No.

Q.-Were you married in 1894? A.-I de-Q.-Were you married in 1895? A.-I won't

Q.-Were you married in 1896? A.-Yes. This answer the witness fairly screamed out He declined to answer a question as to whether he had lived at the Colonial Hotel since 1893 and the lawyer then had the examination transferred from the clerk's office of the City

transferred from the clerk's office of the City Court to City Court Chambers, where Justice Conlan was sitting. The Judge sustained Bliss.

When the examination was resumed Bliss objected to the statement made by counsel that the judgment represented the value of grates placed in Mrs. Fleming's apartments. He said that Mrs. Fleming was no relation to him. He admitted that be knew Manager Anderson of the Colonial Hotel, and that he had paid money for Mrs. Fleming to Anderson. He denied that this money was advanced to Mrs. Fleming by him, and said he did not loan it to her. He simply paid hills for farnishing her rooms in the hotel, he said.

He became demonstrative in his excitement and shouted to counsel: "You are on a wrong scent, and this is blackmail! This judgment was obtained against me because I endorsed a note for James McKane. The note was made payable to this man Maynard. He furnished McKane with dumb elevators. Neither Mrs. Fleming, I, nor my family ever got any of the goods. The note i endorsed was for \$375. It has get up somehow to \$375.

Bliss was asked if he did not pay manager Anderson by check.

"Oh, you are getting too smart!" he exclaimed.

Q.—You loaned Mrs. Fleming money? A.—

Q.—You loaned Mrs. Fleming money? A.— I never did. I gave her money at the request of her mother. was her mother? A.-I decline do nawer.

Q.—Who was her mother? A.—It is a matter of record. I won't answer.

Bliss shouted so loud when he said this that Deputy City Court Clerk George Croker said: "Gentlemen, if you can't keep quiet you will have to get out of this room."

Q.—Did you swear at the Fleming trial that Mrs. Fleming owed you money? A.—I don't remember. don't remember.

Q.—Have you loaned money to Florence
Bliss? A.—No, she is my daughter. Why
should I loan her money?

Q.—Have you any other children besides
Miss Florence Bliss? A.—I won't answer.
No one but a damned ass would ask such
questions.

No one but a damned ass would ask such questions.

Bliss testified that he had no bank account and that the only jewelry he owned was a pair of cuff buttons. He admitted that Mr. Hooley of Hooley's Theatre, Chicago, had owed him \$1,000, but said that the indebted ness was cancelled when Mr. Hooley died.

Q.—Has any relative died recently and left you money? A.—No.

Q.—Didn't Mrs. Bliss die and leave you money? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You know the Mrs. Bliss I refer to?

A.—I guess I do.

Q.—Was Mrs. Bliss your wife? A.— I decline to answer. I decline to say anything about Mrs. Bliss. I won't have her name mentioned in this matter.

Bliss testified that his profits in business during this year had been more than \$5,000 and he said he had made more than \$5,000 last year.

year.

Q.—Have you any one besides yourself to support? A.—Not unless I have a mind to.

Q.—Does your daughter reside with you at present? A.—She resides somewhere else, and I support her.

Q.—Whave does she reside? A.—I don't know. know.

Speaking of Bliss's examination in the Flem-ing trial, his questioner referred to Bliss's pri-vate lawyer. Bliss said he had none, and when the counsel said that was not true Bliss

exclaimed:

"You're a liar when you say that!"

Bliss said he had been examined in supplementary proceedings so many times he couldn't remember the number. Before the examination was ended the party went before Justice Conian, who told Bliss he would have to say whether or not the deceased Mrs. Bliss was his wife, and whether she left a will.

"She was my wife." Bliss said, "but I had not lived with her for three years previous to her death, and I cannot say whether she left a will or not." will or not."

The examination will be continued on Monday morning.

BR'ER BURRILL GOT HIS \$7.40. The Hat Passed in Court so that Moun

Wanston H. Burrill, a member of the Sixth Mount Zion African Church of Long Island City, was before Police Justice Ingram yesterday to account for fourteen chairs he had been ieputized to purchase for the church. The Rev. James Drew, pastor of the church, and twenty of his parishioners were on hand to hear what Burrill had to say. When the Justice was ready to hear the case all the colored people be gan talking at once. Several policemen charged the crowd and managed to get them outside the court railing. Then the pastor and Burrill were summoned before the Justice to state both sides

summoned before the Justice to state both sides of the case.

Yestor Drew said that when Jefferson Thomas, the church treasurer, decamped with the funds about six months ago, the congregation contributed \$10 to buy chairs. The chairs cost \$14.40, and the minister said he gave Hurrill the \$10 to pay on account, but that Burrill had only paid \$7 and kept the remainder.

Burrill said that the church owed him \$7.40 for services rendered, and that he was holding the chairs as security for his claim.

Justice Ingram informed Pastor Drew that Burrill must be paid before the church could get the chairs.

"De church is poor, very poor, Jedge, and I has no money massif," said the minister sadly, "Well, you must raise it somehow," said the Justice.

The minister looked around the room. His

"Well, you must raise it somehow," said the Justice.

This minister looked around the room. His eyes rested upon the benevolent face of Cliy Constable Conrad Diestel. The parson appealed to him for assistance. Constable Diestel passed the hat. The policemen chipped in some silver, Court Clerk Hendrickson gave a quarter, Justice ingram was good for a half, two reporters contributed, and five lawyers added to the fund, it amounted to \$7.25. There was a gleam of tappiness in the pastor's face, and a smile of satisfaction overspread the countenance of Hr'er Furrill. Pastor Druw contributed the needed fifteen cents from his own scanty purse, and the money was paid over to the church's creditor.

On Sunday the Sixth Mount Zion African Church will have a sufficient number of chairs to seat the entire congregation, and prayers will the entire congregation, and prayers will not for the denors of the fund raised in

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

The passing of the bloomer girl is almost complete. Any one gifted with observant eyes who spends a couple of hours of any fair afternoon watching the bicycles go by favorite thoroughfare will need no other demonstration. Last year when the sensor closed there were plenty of bloomer girls, but during the winter their costumes underwent a decided change, and when they started out in the spring again the bloomers were dis carded. It is more than possible that in every one of the very few cases in which a woman bleycle rider still clings to bloomers it is because the wheelshe owns has a diamond frame, and she can beither ride it in skirts nor afford to buy a new machine with a low frame. Frequenters of the Roulevard have noticed the steady decline of the bloomer with a good deal of interest. It is a not intrequent occurrence to hear one old rider comment to another that such and such a woman has quit bloomers and gone back to skirts. Two of the early morning regulars were trundling up to Claromont recently when a young woman in an extremely next suit came sailing down the road.

"Look at that girl," said one to the other. "That's one of the pretitest suits I've seen, and it makes a great change in her appearance. Last year she used to ride in blue bloomers, and her outfit was about the homelest I ever saw. It's surprising what a change in appearance a dress makes." carded. It is more than possible that in every

The summer vacation season always brings lot of sightseers to town who are as much of show to New Yorkers as the city is to them. There is a restaurant in the Tenderloin which s open nearly all night where some of three curiosity seekers are always to be seen after midnight. For ten days or two weeks now, two of them, apparently of widely distinct stations in life, but yet with the same notions of vacation sport, have visited this restaurant very night. One is an officer in Uncle Sam's army. He is a fine big man with iron-gray and beard, and he looks enough like the

army. He is a fine big man with iron-gray hair and beard, and he looks enough like the late Walter Q. Gresham to be his twin brother. He somes into the restaurant about 1 o'clook in the morning and has a substantial susper with a small bottle of champagne. When that bottle is gone he has another, and then a nightcap, and after that he rests his head against the mirror-lined wall and goes peacefully to sleep. The other night he got to talking about his vacation.

It's the first long furlough I've had in ten years," he said, "and the first time I've been in New York for more than that time. I've been out West on the plains, in the mountains, and in the South, and when I got this leave I made up my mind to come here and see some lifs. I took a room at that hotel just across the street and I go to bed and get up again just when I like; the middle of the day or the middle of the night. If I want to get full I can do it and there's nobody disturbed. It's the most satisfactory vacation I've ever had."

The other man is a tall, slender young fellow who, like the soldier, sleaves ones into the restaurant alone. He is always in full dress, but he wears a brown slouch hat. When he has eaten his supper and is ready to go he hauls out of his coat tail pocket a large meerschaum pipe with a curved stem, fills it up from his pouch, lights up, and walks out. He never wears or carries an overcook.

New York will hear next winter some sing-

ers and musicians who are already known and liked and others who come to this country for the first time. Among there who long ago established their place in popular affection none will be welcomed back so cordinity as Lilli Lehmann who returns with her husband, Paul Kalisch, to sing in Walter Damrosch's opera company. Reports of Frau Lehmann's reappearance on the operatic stage have insimated no decline in her great powers as a singer and actress, and if any such unlucky consequence had resulted from her illness doubtless it would have been felt with the harpness of a personal loss by her admirers here. Henri Marteau, the violinist, who has just completed his year of service in the French army, will come back here for a sea-son and persons who have seen him in Paris French army, will come back here for a season and persons who have seen him in Paris say that the army discipline has proved of great advantage to him as he had never before had physical training of any kind and scent bis time entirely with his volin. Mile, Cecile Chaminade, a planist whose songs are well known in this country, comes over to give a series of recitals. She is about the most successful woman composer of the day and her songs are widely popular in this country as well as in France and England. Ella Russell, an American singer who is well known in England but practically a stranger here, will be another of the novelties of the next musical season. If memory serves, this will not be Miss Russell's début in this country as she sang in an unsuccessful season of Italian opera given at the Academy of miste several years ago. The season failed because of the curious character of the roccoo works which were revived, incomprehensibly to everybody, until the fact leaped out that somebody with a stock of old libreties on hand had a say in the selection of the repertory and seized the opportunity to discuse of the lot. Of all the musical news which comes from London there is nothing so startling as the serious announcement in a French newspaper that Calvé and Jean de Reszke are to sing here next season in two of Offenbach's operas. The names of the works are not given, but Calvé would doubtless be admirable in any one of them that she chose to undertake, although Jean de Reszke would not so certainly triumph. In La Grande Duchesse, 'La Belle Helene.' 'Mme. Farart.' and as many others Calvé would certainly be intereviting, but there do not appear. Favart." and as many others Calve would cer-rainly be intererting, but there do not appear to be the same opportunities for the display of Jean de Reszle's particular powers.

The failure of the Brunswick Hotel to continue business profitably seems difficult to understand, in view of the apparent prosperity of most New York hotels which rarely give evidences of any appreciable decrease in business. Several years ago some of the newer hotels up town complained of the business de pression from which they, in common with every branch of industry, suffered, and one new hotel up town published the most pathetic new hotel up town published the most pathetic details of the efforts to stem the tide through the summer months. But the hotels are unusually well filled when applications for rooms are made, and there is no diminution in prices evident to persons seeking hotel accommodations. Even during the months in which the demand is slightest the decrease in prices is slight, and in most of the hotels down town there is no desire on the part of the proprietors to secure occupants permanently. The reduction in such cases is little, and one seeking rooms in a first-chas hotel rarely discovers anything in the attitude of the proprietors which might be taken to indicate anxiety for patronace. The Brunswick long ago lost a large share of the restaurant and har patronage, and doubtless that seriously affected its prosperity. People who go to hotels nowadays are exacting in the matter of details and electric light, norceiain bath tubs, and brass bedsteads are common enough in the newer establishments to make them appear necessary everywhere. Failing to offer such inducements the old-time houses have suffered most. But the building of new hotels which continues actively seems to negative any impression as to the lack of profit in this business here. details of the efforts to stem the tide through

New York has as yet heard nothing of the marriage of Jean de Reszke, which, according to the latest news, was to have been cele brated in Paris on June 14. This was the official announcement of no less trustworthy a person than M. Willy Schutz, brother-in-law of the tenor. The most important informa-tion concerning Jean de Reszke's movements concerned the accident that befell him in Lor concerned the accident that betell him in London when he slipped on a cake of soap in his bathtub and sprained his leg. Posibly M. Schultz has decided to postpone the tenor's marriage with the Countess de Miramaible for a month and have it take place in Paris on July 14 in connection with the French national celebration. Such an event would be in accordance with M. Schutz's greatest ambitions and next season here he might dwell on the retrospect with the same insistence with which he predicted the marriage last winter whenever he could get a reporter's car for five minutes. This pleasure would compensate for the dissatisfaction which he must feel over the fact that Alvarez, the French tenor, has made the great success of the opera senson in London. Alvarez, who has been singing now for several years at the opera in spite of his opportunities to sing here he ind decided not to visit America for five years at least. He gave as his reason the opinion that Jean de Reszke's influence was too powerful here for any younger tenor to struggle against. Alvarez's great successes in London this year have been in "Adda" and "Tambhaner." don when he slipped on a cake of soap in his

The 'cellist of a little Hungarian band which days every Friday evening in a café in East Houston street is proudly pointed out by the proprietor of the café as an "artist." He shares that distinction with the first violin, and there is an amusing rivalry between them. When one does solo work the other follows suit. When one does solo work the other follows sulf.

Last Friday evening there was in the crowd
that filled the cafe a young amateur who is
an amateur of the 'cello. The artist played a
solo. It wasn't much of an effort, just a part
of some popular song, but it was done in such
a way that the 'cello was like a hu man voice.
When it was over the amateur leaned back in
his chair and sighed:
"Ah." he said. "that man can play a planissimo that I can't hear. And when a man
can play a planissimo that I can't hear, by gad,
sir, it's a planissimo." TO PLANT TREES UP TOWN.

AN ASSOCIATION TO BEAUTIFY AND COOL THE CITY FORMED.

Cornellus B. Mitchell Wants Shade Trees in Front of Every House from Washing-ton Square to the Harlem and from the North River to the East River, The Tree Planting Association of New York City was formally organized yesterday at the

Wool Club at a meeting presided over by Cornellus B. Mitchell. The object of the associa tion is to promote the planting of shade trees on the up-town streets, and so to beautify the ity and make it more endurable in the heat of st.mmer. Mayor Strong was elected President of the

association, Mr. Mitchell Vice-President, Col. harles A. Post Treasurer, and Frederic de P. Foster Secretary. A constitution and by aws founded on those of the Brooklyn Tree Planting Association were adopted. Any per on can become a member of the association by paying \$5 annually, or a life member by paying \$100. The annual dues of members will in no case exceed \$5, and these dues will be ex-pended in publishing the necessary pamphlets and in disseminating information to the public through the press and otherwise as to the best methods to pursue in attaining the objects of the association.

Theodore W. Morris, talking about tree plant-Theodore W. Morris, talking about tree planting, said that there was a crying need in New York for something to relieve the peculiar commercial aspect of the city.

Prof. D. S. Martin, the Recording Secretary of the New York Academy of Sciences, said that New York was a very hot city in summer, and that there was no reason why it should be so. The planting of trees would produce an immense difference in the temperature of the streets, he said.

be so. The planting of trees would produce an immease difference in the temperature of the streets, he said.

Chairman Mitchell said: "I would like to see Fifth avenue and all the other avenues line! with shade trees from the Washington Arch to the Harlem River. I would like to see rows of shade trees all along our river fronts and on the street, cast and west, in front of the homes of the poor as well as the rich. This can be done at a trifling expense to each property owner, and it would increase the value of his property.

"Good-sized trees when bought in small quantities cost from \$2 to \$2.50 each. Neat and strong fron tree protectors cost about the same. But the association could arrange to have trees and fron protectors furnished in quantities at much lower prices.

"Now, as to the practical working of the association, I would suggest that to so ne one or more residents of each block in the city should be assigned the duty of ascertaining how many residents of that block, either landlord or tenant, would set out trees. If he cannot or does not care to call on his neighbor, then printed blanks will be furnished to him by the association, which he can send to the Secretary. These printed blanks will state briefly the mest desirable kind of trees to set out, when they should be planted, and the exact cost.

out, when they should be planted, and the exact cost.

"In the summer season the sun heats our pavements until they are almost intelerable, and many residents of our city must long for the grateful cooling shade that trees would furnish. The streets are not attractive, and each year' those who can leave town do so earlier and earlier. They long for nature, and go away to get it. They are fairly driven out of New York because the city is so unattractive.

of New York because the city is so unattractive.

"There is much work to be done in this city, but if in the course of time a national treelanting association should seem desirable, it could be easily organized."

James Machaughtan Fresident of the Tradesmen's Bank; James Pryor, Secretary of the City Club, and Henry S. Van Beuren also spoke.

The following were appointed a Committee on Organization to visit persons all over the city with a view to enlisting their support in aid of the organization: Prof. J. Howard Van Amringe, Edward R. Biddle, Philip Williams, Henry S. F. Davis, James Machaughtan, and C. B. Mitchell.

aid of the organization: Prof. J. Howard Van Amrinee, Edward R. Biddle, Philip Williams, Henry S. F. Davis, James Machaughtan, and C. B. Mitchell.

Among those who have become members of the association are J. Pierront Morgan, S.V. R. Cruger, D. Willis James, Charles A. Post, Lisnenard Stewart, John H. Davis, Julien T. Davis, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, E. T. Dyer, Edward D. Puge, Dr. E. L. Partildee, F. W. Hayner, George W. Van Schaack, James Machaughtan, Theodore W. Morris, Henry E. Coe, H. Casimir de Rham of Tuxedo Park, George V. N. Baldwin, Robert Hoe, A. H. Bond, Nathaniel T. Kidder of Wilton, Mass., Walter H. Lewis, Abraham Van Santwood, J. Murray Mitchell, Lucius K. Wilmerding, Charles C. Haight, Col. Edgar B. Van Winkle, and Park Commissioner William A. Stiles.

CALLED MR. M'MANUS NAMES. Policeman O'Brien also Called the Grand

Jury Farmers and Cow Punchers. Policeman James J. O'Brien of the East 104th street station was placed on trial before Commissioner Parker vesterday on charges preferred by Assistant District Attorney Mc-Manns, O'Brien arrested several Sundays ago William Barry, a saloon keeper at Third avenue and 107th street, on a charge of violating the Excise law. Barry was discharged by Magistrate Brann in Harlem Court, and O'Brier went before the Grand Jury with his case, That body dismissed the complaint and O'Brien then, it is said, revised Assistant District Attorney McManus, who had charge of the excise case, and called the members of the Grand Jury names. Assistant District At-

Grand Jury names. Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle appeared for Mr. McManus.

Charles J. Gosweller, clerk to the Grand Jury, testified that on June 15, after the Grand Jury hal disanssed the complaint against Barry, O'Brien spoke to him about the case. He called Mr. McManus a vile rame and also referred to some of the Grand Jury in impolite terms. and also referred to some of the Grand Jury in impolite terms.

Join Corbett, a boy who was employed by Policeman O'Brien to get evidence against the saloon keeper, was called as a witness by O'Brien's counsel. He said he was present on June 15, when O'Brien had a conversation with Clerk Gosweiler. He heard O'Brien say that if the Grand Jury were led by McManus or any other man, they were a lot of farmers and cow nunchers.

Policeman Sullivan of the Elizabeth street station said he heard O'Brien call the Grand Jury cow nunchers and farmers.

Mr. McManus testified that on June 16 O'Brien called at his office, and, after using insolent language to him, called him by a vile name.

one.
O'Brien denied calling Mr. McManus by such
name. The case will be continued next Thursday.

KILLING OF MISS M'DOWELL'S DOG. Magistrate Wentworth Would Have Kicked It Over the Cathedral Spires.

Miss McDowell, daughter of a Fifth Avenue Hotel bookkeeper, whose dog Gip was killed by Policeman Dwyer in front of the Catholic Cathedral in Fifth avenue on Sunday, appeared again against the bluecoat in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. She admitted that both her dogs were on the Cathedral lawn, but they were lying down when Dwyer told her to call them off. When she did so he pretended to play with Gip and ended by killing the dog with his club. Dwyer said he struck at the dog because it nipped at his ankles, but didn't intend to kill it. Magistrate Wentworth said: "I do not think, Miss McDowell, that this officer meant to kill your dog. He was acting in the performance of his duty in ordering the two dogs off the lawn. He is not the kind of a man to be frightened by a toy dog. But he was annoyed, and I think, as he says, that he meant to frighten it away. Had I been in his place I would have tolerated its annoyance for a short time, and then I would have hoisted that dog on the toe of my boat clear over the Cathedral spires. I think this is a case for civil procedure. I do not think the machinery of this court should be blocked by the consideration of a dog case. I shall not probably hold this officer, but I will not decide the matter now. I will give my decision in a day or two." dogs were on the Cathedral lawn, but they were

VETERANS FOR EXCISE AGENTS. Little Chance for Anybody Else-One Can

didate Caught with a Crib. Of the 270 applicants for appointment a special excise agents who were examined at the Criminal Court building last Wednesday by the State Civil Service Examiners, it was said vesterday that fully one-third are veteran soldiers. This was bad news for the men who were diers. This was bad news for the men who were originally chosen for the places by Excise Commissioner Lyman, for the veterans, if they pass, will precede them on the eligible list, and ence appointed it will be a hard matter to get rid of them. There is one of Col. Lyman's selection who is a veteran. That is 1', J. O'Brien, originally appointed for the Tenth Senate district. One of the applicants, it was said yesterday, was caught by the examiners with a complete list of answers to the questions. He was excluded from the examination.

A Brooklyn School's Fine Exhibit. An exhibition of the work of the students o the Manual Training High School was opened on Tuesday in the school building at Living-ston and Court streets, Brooklyn. In the wood shops there is a fine display of carving, turning, shops there is a line display of carring, and cabinet work. The display of draughtsmanship in the mechanical drawing room is also worth seeing. The specimen work in literature, science, and mathematics shows the thorough training of the students, as does also the girls' exhibition of needlework. The exhibition will last through to-day; all visitors are welcome.

THE CRACKER OF THE HILLS. NOVELIST FOR A WARDEN. The Origin of the Poor Whites of 8 he Nouthern Mountain Regions,

From the Chattanaoga Times. The notion that the poor white element of the Southern Appalachian region is identical with the poor people generally over the country is an error, and an error of enough importance to call for correction. The poor white of the South has some kinfolk in the Adirondack region of New York and the Blue and Alleghany Mountains of Pennsylvania but he has few relatives any place else above the Mason-Dixon line. The States of New York and Pennsylvania were slave States

until the early part of this century.

This poor white mountaineer descends direct from those immigrants who came over in the early days of the colonies, from 1020 to about, r some time after, the Revolutionary was

This poor white mountainer descends afree from those immigrants who came over in the early days of the colonies, from 1020 to about, or some time after, the Revolutionary war period, as "sold passengers," They sold their services for a time sufficient to enable them to work out their passage money. They were sold, articled to masters, in the colonies for their board and fixed wage, and thus they samed the cost of their immigration.

The laws under which they were stricted were severe, as severe as apprentice laws in those days. The "sold passenger" virtually became the slave of the purchaser of his labor. He could be whipped if he did not do the task set him, and wee to the unlucky wight if he ran away. He was sure to be caught and cruelty punished. And though he was usually a descendant of the lowest grade of himanity on the British Islands, he still had enough of the Anglo-Saxon spirit about him to make him an unsatisfactory chaitel.

From 1620 forward—the year when the Dutch landed the first cargo of African slaves on the continent—the "sold passenger" was fast replaced by negroes, who took more naturally and aniably to the slave life.

The poor white naturally cause to cherish a bitter hatred for the blacks that were preferred over him. He already hated his dominering white master. When he was free to go he put as many miles as his means and his safety from Indian nurderers permitted between himself and those he hated and hoped he might never see again. In that early time the mountain region was not even surveyed, let alone owned by individual proprietors.

The English, Scottish, Irish, and Continental immigrant who had some means set down in the rich valleys, river bottoms, and rolling safannahs, and the poor white he mountain plateaux. These descendants of the Fritish villain of the feudal era grew and multiplied, became almost as distinct a poor between any court of the south was made welcome to the foothills and mountain plateaux and sold the second and some the close of our civil war has made somewhat

political.

The redemption of the poor white began when slavery went down in blood and destruction, and it has gone on faster and travelled further than some of us think.

Wid a Twisht of the Weisht. From the Philadelphia Record.

A curious practice exists among Bucks county farmer boys of killing snakes by snauping off their heads with a motion very similar to that of a teamster cracking a whip. The operation is decidedly artistic and requires quickness, dexterity, and nerve for its successful accomplishment. The country boy who puts in many hours between miking times along the creeks has frequent chances to practise the trick.

in many hours between mixing times along the creeks has frequent chances to practise the trick.

When a frightened snake glides away from him into the grass, or makes for a hole in a pile of stones, the boy goes for it without hesitation, and without gloves. He selzes it by the tail, six or eight inches from the end, and, lifting it to the height of his shoulder, reverses the motion with a quick downward turn of the wrist. If properly done the serpent's head files off into the air, and the lifeless body scarcely quivers as the youngster drops it to the ground.

To master this neat art of snake execution one must dispol every particle of aversion to handling them before he begins. If pickel up gingerly or too near the end of the tail the snake will only be thrown through the air by the motion of snapping, and maybe an inch of its slender extremity will be left between the fingers. In that case it escapes comparatively unburt, but if a firm grasp is taken several inches up the body the backbeine will be broken and the head shattered, even if not tern off. The knack of completely cutting off the head only comes with continued practice.

Features of Townsth Wheeling.

The cyclists of Buffalo have begun to take ad The cyclists of Buffalo have begun to take ad-rantage of the right given them to the use of the towpath. Sunday the path along the bank of the Hamburg Canal was lined with wheel-men and wheelwomen. The going was good, and far cooler than any of the city streets or boulevards. The river on one side and the canal on the other make a rather cool ride even on the warmest day. The meeting of canal boats and teams of mules was hardly more inconvenient than meeting a farmer on a country road, as the drivers appear to be a good-natured lot, who are in no hurry, and willing to share the path.

ith. The mysterious inhabitants of the boats gaze The mysterious inhabitants of the boats gaze long and hard at the cyclists and seem to enjoy the break in the monotony of level path. The does bark good naturedly and the boat awakes. The Capitan straightens up and smoothes out his whiskers as he sees a prettily dressed fair one wheeling toward him, and the many children stare with envious eyes and make signs. The mules point their ears as they see the strange sight approaching, and the driver hauls them a little hearer the charal bank to give room. The young mules snort and cometimes threaten to say, but the "ge lang you" of the driver makes them drop their eacs and forget their skittlahness as they lean up against the collars and plod wearly on. ness as they lean up against the collars and plod wearily on.

As the former monarchs of the path seem to show a friendly disposition, tow path touring will doubtless become popular.

When Plying Machines Work.

"Sooner or later the inventive genius of Prof. Langley or of Maxim will solve the flying machine problem and give us aerial navigation, said Dr. Henry D. Zeilars of Hoston at the Hotel Page. "But the chances are that even if they succeed in their efforts only a portion of mankind will care to make excursions through the upper atmosphere. I have no idea that the flying habit would become universal." Look at the beyold for Instance; that it is the greatest fad of modern times everybody will admit, and yet there are hundreds of thousands of men and women who will never mount a wheel. The time will never come when all the population will take to cycling. So it is that even if a first-rate flying device is nerfected there will be millions of people when will full to use it. But I think that we shall see people sailing through the air in the next decade, for I have great faith in the practicability of the idea and in the men who are striving for its development." From the Washington Post.

The Chief Ingredient Left Out. From London Truth.

Prom London Truth.

A certain Prince of Orange was Generaltasimo of the Austrians at the end of the last
century. He fought against the French in
Italy, died, and was buried at Padua (1709).
For four years the Dutch Government has
been in treaty for the Prince's remains, and
after an endiess amount of diplomatic nego
tiations and correspondence matters were arranged, a Dutch man-of-war arrived in Venice,
and after another three weeks delay, surmounting the last difficulties raised by the
Church and red tape of the Italian Government, last Thursday was the day fixed for
opening the tomb ani-conveying the remains
to Venice, to be transported by the man-ofwar, and altimately denosited in the family
variff at Belft. It was a most impressive
ceremony. A representative of the Queen of
Holland came expressit. Admirals, Generals, officials galore, special trains, funeracar, troots liming the way, minute guns, and
flags balf-mast high, and then the tomb was
opened, and contained—nothing.

Verbal Inaccuracy Rebuked From the San Francisco Post.

One evening recently I chanced to have business with an Alameda official and called at his residence. He habitually clothed his official position with all the pomp it would carry, and occasionally he strained it a little.

He had lately been presented with a big brass plano lamp with a yellow shade, and it was standing in the very centre of the parior floor. The official had called attention to the new lamp by turning it up and down half a dozen times, but still his son felt that it was not attracting the attention of which such a beautiful lamp was deserving, so he blurted out:

"Don't yor think it's the beautifulest lamp yer ever seen?"

The official swelled up with indignation, and scowling flercely, reproved his son in the sternest manner.

"Joel Them words is incorrect."

A FIELDING SUCCEEDS A FIGARO IN TAMSEN'S CHAIL.

Warden Roe, in the Sheriff's Defence, Tells About the Whiskey Elevator and the New Year's Frolic-Bestdes Novels He Has Written on Ethies of Legal Practice Sheriff Tamsen wore a pink carnation in als buttonhole in the old General Sessions building yesterday. His defence to the charges laid against him before Gov. Morton was resumed with the testimony of Edward H. Walker, auditor of the Sheriff's office, who was called to disprove the charge that the Sheriff charged 3714 cents a day for the poard of civil prisoners in Ludlow street jail, "Does the Sheriff have anything to do with ceding the prisoners in the jail?" Gen. Tracy naked

No. sir; he does not. The city supplies the food." Q.-And no money comes to the Sheriff's office from the civil prisoners? A .- No sir. The witness cave the names of a number of awyers having the largest business with the

Sheriff's office and showed by contrast that ome of those who had signed the charges had little or no business with the office. Henry Grasse, for instance, had only one attach ment and three executions in 1895, Alfred Page did no business with the Sheriff's office at all in 1895. William C. Reddy had two attachments and one execution, and H. H. Bradbury had one attachment and one exeution. All these signed the charges.

Mr. Hasbrouck-Is it true that there is a lothing establishment run in Ludlow street init? A -Not to my knowledge.

Warden William J. Roe of Ludlow street juil testified that he was graduated from West Point in 1867. He told about the famous jubilee in Ludlow street jail on New Year's eve. The Warden admitted having nade a "conciliatory speech" that night. He had wished everybody a happy New Year, Keeper Rumpf, he said, was sober, but Bennett and Roach were slightly under the influence of liquor. The two latter were afterward discharged. Keeper Bennett asked Roe if he could take the civil prisoners out of their cells into the corridor to celebrate Q .- Were any of the keepers drunk? A .-

No sir; two of them were elightly under the nfluence of liquor, but they sobered up in a short time.

Q.-What did you drink that New Year's eve? A.-Soda water.

Q.-Was there anytody intoxicated in your presence that night? A.-No sir, not one.

Q.-Was the civil prisoner Moran drunk that night and holding up the wall? A. No, sir, he was not; he made a sneech that night.

Q.-And it was a straightforward, connected speech? A.-Yes, sir.

Q.-Witness has testified that nearly all the civil prisoners were drunk that night; is that true? A.-No, sir, I saw, no evidence of intoxication on any of the civil prisoners.

Warden Hoe was then questioned about the charges made by Mrs. Kuenstier that Keener Rumpf had made improper proposals to her in her cell. hort time, Q.-What did you drink that New Year's

I suspended Rumpf the next day," said the he was not.

Mr. Hasbrouck—What business were you engaged in before you were appointed Warden?

A. I was a promoter, and I was also engaged.

n literary work.

Q.—Did you ever write a book? A.—Yes,
ir, I wrete a book on the "Ethics of the Exmination and Cross-Examination of Wit-

nesses."
There was a laugh at this reply.
"We should have that book here for the benefit of Mr. Hasbrouck." put in Gen. Tracy.
Q. Have you any copies of the book left?
A. Yes, sir, and I will be pleased to send A. Yes, sir, and I will be pleased to send you a copy.

The witness said he had written a dozen nevels "under various noms de guerre." He was questioned about the "string and the plece of paper" which were lowered from a cell window of the jail to the street, and were used as a means of bringing bottles of whiskey to the prisoners. He said that on the night of the New Year's festivities, when he was preparing to go to bed, he saw the piece of paper and the string lowered down. He went down stairs to find out what was going on.

"While I was down stairs," said he, "my wife saw the string pulled up with a bottle attached."

attached."

Q.—Do you know whether the prisoners had any whiskey that New Year's eve? A.—They had none to my knowledge.

Q.—Wers Roach and Bennett drunk that night? A.—Slightly,

Q.—What did you say to Roach, if any-thing? A.—Roach came up to me and shock hands with me. And you give him the "glad hand?" A. The witness said that the cells of the prisoners were searched regularly about twice a month for liquors. Q.—Have you ever found liquors in these searches? A.—Yes, sir; about three or four

times.

Q.-Did you ascertain how it got into the cells? A.-No, sir. I tried, but the civil prisoners would not tell, although they said they knew.

Netting was put over the cell windows to Netting was put over the cell windows to stop the whiskey elevators.

Q. Will you kindly give us the name of some of your other literary works?

'Then Tracy jumped to his feet and objected.

'Should this counsel," said he, "be parmitted to blackguard the witness?"

Thave no desire to blackguard the witness," said Mr. Hasbrouck.

'Oh, everybedy knows what you are aiming at," replied (ien, Tracy.

Charles F, Wells, the Superintendent of Law Practice in the Sheriff's offler, produced the depositions taken as to the charges made by Mrs. Kuenstler against Keeper Rumpf, on which the witness had reported to the Sheriff. The object of this line of evidence was to show that Sheriff Tameen lost no time in investigating the charges made against any of the keepers. The witness said that Sheriff Temes read the depositions.

'Oh, does he read English?" exclaimed Mr. Hasbrouck.

'The Sheriff reads English just as well as

"Oh, does he read English?" exclaimed Mr. Hasbrouck.

"The Sheriff reads English just as well as anybody in the Attorney General's office," retorted the Winess.

The Sheriff and his counsel refused to produce the depositions in regard to the case of Mrs. Williams.

"I'll subpens you to produce them," said Mr. Hasbrouck to fee Trace. Mrs. Williams.
"I'll subpens you to produce them," said
Mr. Hashcouck to Gen. Tracy.
Sheriff Tamsen smiled and smelled the carnation in his buttonhole. The case went over
to this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

TO CONDEMN TENEMENTS.

Tour of Inspection to Be Made To-day by the President of the Health Board, President Wilson of the Health Board and mitary Superintendent Roberts will go out to-day if the weather permits to look over some rear tenements which the Board expects to condemn under the Glider law. President Wil-

"We have quite a number of rear tenements "We have quite a number of rear tenements to lock at, and I will make occasional tours of inspection during the next two weeks. The buildings which Dr. Roberts and I think should be condemned will be photographed so that we can explain their condition at the board meetings. I will not be ready to make public the location of these tenements until our work is competed."

Mr. Wilson would not say how many tenements he would visit. It is said that there are nearly a hundred which may be condemned.

BOY STARS BOY. Cuts an Artery and Is Locked Up to Awalt

the Result of the Wound. Thomas Gavin, 11 years old, of 130 Morris treet, Jersey City, was sitting on the front stoop resterday whittling a piece of wood with a large-bladed knife, when young Harry Gross a large-bladed knife, when young Harry Gross asked Gavin to lend him the knife. Gavin refused to do so, tiross then began teasing him and tried to take the knife and piece of wood. Gavin lost his temper and plunged the knife into tirosa's groin, cutting an artery and two of the intestines. Gross sank to the ground bleeding profusely. He was removed to the hospital and Gavin was locked up to await the result of his inturior.

injurius.

Metropolitan Club Thieves Sentenced. Michael P. Murphy was sentenced to four years and John Olden to three years in State prison yesterday by Recorder Goff, in the Gencral Sessions, for stealing \$3,800 from Manager Callaghan of the Metropolitan Club a month ago. The men were servants in the club. Olden confessed the robbery and got a year off his sen-tence in consequence. All the money except \$500 was recovered.

Fuseral of Benjamin H. Bristow. The funeral of Benjamin H. Bristow, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, took place from the Brick Presbyterian Church yesterday. The Roy. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., preached the sermon. A large delegation from the Bar Association was in attendance. The pall bearers were Joseph Larcoque, Joseph H. Choate, Judge Patterson, John C. Latham, Chayles Lanler, O. D. Munn, and H. H. Anderson. The interment was in Woodlawn Cemetery.

NEW YORK'S BEER PRODUCT. It Grows Larger Every Year, but Boca

On July 1 of each year the internal revenue figures appear, the books of the Treasury Department being balanced on July 1 instead of Jan. 1, the ordinary time for such a round-up in bookkeeping. Just a little before July 1 each year the Brewers' Association publishes to the world a bulletin of its operations, and the figures it gives find official corroboration later in the statistics from Washington. By the brewers' bulletin, just out, it appears

that the total capital invested in the United

Brewers' Association amounts to \$165,788,908, n browerles, mait houses, toe plants, horses, wagons, cooperage supplies, machinery, and barrels. There are in the United States, according to the last internal revenue figures, 1,700 brewers, and 1,000 of these are members of the Brewers' Association. It is computed that the number of employees of broweries in the United States is 35,000, receiving collectively \$29,000,000 a year in wages. The cost of material used for brewing is put at \$65,000,000, and the value of the products sold is \$185,000,000. In respect to the number of breweries New York stands at the head, and its output is increasing steadily and rapidly. But it is a curious fact, to which, however, the latest bulletin of the Brewers' Association does not direct attention, that while the quantity of beer made in New York is constantly on the increase, there is no improvement in the quality of the brew. In other words, the mercantic rather than the hygienic side of beer brewing is the one developed hereabout, and in default of any Government or health regulation of the brewing industry, the general effort of the brewers to manufacture an article which will be at once palatable and profitable, yielding in proportion to the amount invested the largest returns. Evidence of this condition is given by the increasing sale of Western beer in New York. The large brewers of other cities formerly sent some of their brew to New York for the consumption of such patrons as favored these particular varieties. This was true of Rechester, Newark, and Toledo beer. But during the last few years the radius of export to New York brewers, and increasing importation of foreign beer. But while the local supremacy to New York brewers and increasing importation of foreign beer. But while the local supremacy to New York brewers and increasing the entrance into the retail market of Western and foreign beers, there is no visible improvement in the quality of New York beer. Some years ago George Ehret, who certainly would be accepted as an excellent authority on the subject of beer browing, but not a single experienced brewer in our land would are to dany that if we had Isar water, our beers would be better than those of Munich; in fact, even with this difference in the water operating against us, the best New York beer is that the number of employees of breweries in the United States is 35,000, receiving collect-

operating against us, the best New York beer is pronounced by connoissours to be as good as the average Munich beer."

But very little of "the best New York beer" is seen by or tasted by New York patrons. The taste for beer, like the taste for tobacce and olives and for old wines, is an acquired one, and those persons who have come to be connoisseurs of beer in New York or partook of it freely in other countries do not, as a rule, when they can help it, drink much New York beer, giving their preference to Western or foreign brews.

CIGARS IN ENGLAND.

The Dwellers in the Island of Fogs Like Their Weeds Dry,

"Englishmen and Americans differ in many hings," said the observant tobacconist, as he handed over six warranted Havanas to his customer. "I don't refer to their ideas on democracy or monarchy; it's the little things I notice, and particularly those connected with my own business. Did you ever notice an Englishman choosing a cigar? He always puts it up to his ear and squeezes it between his forefinger and thumb. He does that to see if it will crackle. If it does he will more than likely take it. An Englishman likes a dry cigar, the drier the better, while the American prefers his damp. If you asked for a damp cigar in London the store.

you asked for a damp cigar in London the store-keeper would think either that you were joking a thing to which he has a rooted objection—or that it was rour first sincke, in which case he probably would try to paim off a twopenny cabbage as a straight Havana. Those tricks are not confined to this side of the ocean.
"Here we keep our cikars in a damp place. Over there, where about everything is soaking, they keep them in the dryest spot they can find. They even go so far as to say that no man who lives by the sea can have decent cigars. I suppose it's natural. When a man's dry he always wants something wel, and vice versa. Perhaps if I had the misfortune to live on a foggy island I'd want my cigars like tinder."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINIATURE ALMANAC -THIS DAT. Bun rises.... 4 30 ( Sun sets.... 7 35 ) Moon rises. 9 09 High water—THIS DAT. Bandy Hook. 8 14 ( Gov. Island. 8 42 ) Hell Gate. 10 31

Arrived-Turnspay, June 25. 8s Spree, Willegerod, Bremen. 8s Phesaphor, Anderson, Hardburg, 8s Castle Eden, Khill, Grenada. 8s New York, Johnson, Macoria. 8s Antonio Zombrana, Krong, Sanchez. 8s Michigan, Findlay, Jondon. 8s Michigan, Finding, London,
8s Vumuri, Matheson, Gonalves,
Ss Fort William, Bunlop, Guanaco,
8s Fort William, Bunlop, Guanaco,
8s Explorer, Thompson, Pernambuco,
8s Explorer, Thompson, Pernambuco,
8s Francisco, Jenkin, Huila
8s Alps, Long, Kingston,
8s Alps, Long, Kingston,
8s Alps, Long, Kingston,
8s Chas, F. Mayer, Hand, Battimore,
8s Haraid, Hansen, Bocas del Toro,
8s Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk,
8s El Mar, Grant, New Orleans,
8s George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville,
Por later arrivals see First Page,

[Vor later arrivals see First Page.) ARRIVED OUT.

Sa Augusta Victoria, from New York, at Plymouth, Sa Havel, from New York, at Bremeritaven. Se Aachen, from New York, at Bremeritaven. Se Aansas City, from New York, at Savannah, Se Lizzie Heuderson, from New York, at Ravannah, Se Lizzie Heuderson, from New York, at Philadel-Sa Vesper, from New York, at Philadelphia. Sa Octorara, from New York, at Baltimore. sighten. Sa Obdam, from Rotterdam for New York, passed

as Josani, from Rotterdam for New York, passed list of Wight, from New York for Amsterdam, passed Frawle Point King, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly Islanda, Scilly Islanda, From New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Heat. Ba Ems, from Genoa for New York.
Sa Massachusetts, from London for New York.
Sa Hoston City, from Swansea for New York.
Sa Suram, from Stdelds for New York.
Sa Suram, from Stdelds for New York.
Sa Suram, from St. Lucia for New York.
Hark Star of the East, from London for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Es El Sud, from New Orleans for New York. be Taliabasses, from Savannah for New York.

Sail To-day. State of Nebraska, Glasgow Camanche, Charleston 160 Grande, Brunswick 10:30 A.M. 9:30 A.M. 10:00 A.M. Madiana, St. Thomas Alene, Kingston City of Birmingham, Savan nab El Sol, New Orleans Nucces, Galveston Kulckerb'ker, New Orle Now Orleans Sall Tuesday, June 30. Aller, Bremen. 7:00 A. St.
Panama, Havana 11:00 A. M.
Advanoe, Colon 10:00 A. M.
Beminoie, Charleston Nacoochee, Savannah. INCOMING STRANSHIPS

Due Saturday, June 27. Havre ... Glasgow . Nassau Due Sunday, June 28. . Hotterdam ...Hull ...Hermuda Due Monday, June 29. Liverpool London Bayana Due Tuesday, June 80. New Origans.

Due Wednesday, July 1. Liverpooi Gibraitar Swansea Havans

## WHO TIED THE BRIDE!

MRS. WILLER SAYS SHE DOESN'T KNOW; PULICE SAY SHE DID IT.

Her Husband Found Her Cogged and Hound to Her Sofain the Morning When He Returned Home from His Father's -He 17, She 26 and Once a Widow,

Mrs. Mollie Miller, a bride of three days, was found gagged and bound to a lounge in her apartments at 207 Meserole street, Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning. Her husband found her, and after cutting the ropes which held her, and giving her brandy, he brought her back to consciousness. Mrs. Miller then told her husband that she had been bound and gagged by thieves. Mr. Miller told her story to the police, and the police had an interview with Mrs. Miller, in which, they say, she broke down and admitted to them that she had tied herself up in order to excite the sympathy of her brand new husband, who, she feared, was not so much in love with her as he had been. The police told this to Mr. Miller, who in anger pro-ceeded to interview Mrs. Miller, She denied everything, and said the police ought to be

ashamed of themselves.
Mrs. Miller was Mrs. Mollie Brandel before last Saturday. She had been a widow for a year. Although 26 years old, she had fallen in love with Adam Miller, 17 years old, of 659 Kosciusko street. The engagement lasted about three months, and during the last month, the friends of young Miller say, his love grew somewhat cold. Miller's friends say Mrs. Brandel informed him that if he didn't agree to an immediate ceremony she would jump from the Brooklyn Bridge. The result was that on last Sunday a few friends gathered in Mrs. Brandel's flat and the ceremony took place.

The stories of life in the Miller flat since Sunday conflict. Some of the neighbors say that Miller went back to his parents on Monday and did not return that night or the next. Others say that he went home only on Tuesday night. and then because his parents asked him to. At all events, Miller was away on Tuesday night and went to his new home on Wednesday morning. He found his wife bound securely to a sofa by ropes, which crossed every portion of her body and were tied at the side. There was a gag in

ropes, which crossed every portion of her body and were tied at the side. There was a gag in her mouth and she was apparently unconscious. Miller got a neighbor to help him untie his wife. They cut the ropes, and then the neighbor got brandy, which brought the woman to herself again. A physician said that Mrs. Miller would recover speadily from the effects of being tied down. Mrs. Miller's story was that she had ini down to go to sleep and had not recovered consciousness until her husband and the neighbor had treated her.

This is the story that young Miller took to the station house and told Detectives Becker and Dougherty. At their request he brought his wife around, and the detectives had a talk with her alone. They say that at first she asserted that men had tied her, and that they had stolen some clothing and \$20. The detectives accused her of lying, and they say she broke down entirely and admitted that she had tied herself. She said, they maintain, that her husband was running to his home all the time and didn't seem to care for her at all. She had tried all means she knew of to keep his love and to make him nay her a little attention, but everything seemed uscless. Finally, the detectives contend she said, the idea struck her to excite his sympathy by putting herself in apparent danger. She knew that if he had any love at all for her this would bring it out. And so, they say, she tied herself to the lounge. She overdid the lob, they assert, tied herself too tightly, and lost consciousness.

The detectives told all this to Miller. He followed his wife home and asked her about it, and she said that the detective lied. They had suggested the story to her, she said, as the bees way of avoiding trouble for her husband, and she had agreed to accept it, providing it was not made public. She didn't know just what trouble her husband would get into, but the detectives told her that it would be very serious, and so she agreed to do what they said. To a reporter Mrs. Miller repeated her charges against the detecti

COACHMAN AND DIAMONDS GONE He was to Put \$1,800 Worth of Them in the Bafe for His Mistress,

The police of Staten Island are looking for George Stephan, a young Frenchman, who from March 18 until Tuesday was employed as coachman by Mrs. Annie E. Letant, a young widow who lives on Manor road, Castleton Corners, Staten Island. On Tuesday morning Mrs. Letant drove to Tompkinsville to toin a sailing party aboard the sloop yacht Vision. Just before embarking the sloop yacht Vision. Just before embarking she decided not to wear her diamonds, and in the presence of her coachman removed them and wrapped them in a package. She told him to take them to the store of her brother. A. Whiting Leader, at New Brighton, and have them locked in the safe.

When Mrs. Letant returned in the evening she found that her jewels had not been delivered at her brother's store, and that her coachman was missing. Mrs. Letant knows nothing of her coachman's antecedants, and the police have no clues to work upon. The diamonds are worth \$1,800.

\$15,000 FOR MRS. THOMPSON.

Heavy Verdict Against the Manhattan Elecvated Rathroad Company. A jury in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn,

vesterday awarded Mrs. Anna Eliza Thompson of da5 Herkimer street \$15,000 damages in her suit against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad for personal injuries. The accident in which Mrs. Thompson was injured occurred on March 14, 1805, on the East Thirty-fourth street branch of the road, when the train crushed into a businer at Third avenue. Mrs. Thompson said that she received permanent curvature of the spine and that one leg was made shorter than the other. She asked for \$50,000 damages. The contention of the defence was that Mrs. Thompson was either shamming or that her condition was the result of hysteria, hypochondria, or long continued self-decention. There was the usual conflict in the expert medical testimony. dent in which Mrs. Thompson was injured

EX-SENATOR WORTH'S NEPHEW.

Jacob T. Worth Finally Accepts a Patrole

Jacob T. Worth, a nephew of ex-Senator Jacob Worth, was appointed yesterday a patrolman by Police Commissioner Wellos of Brooklyn and assigned to duty in the Flatbush precinct. He was Captain of the late Flatlands police squad when the old late Flatlands police squad when the old town was amexed to Brooklyn at the beginning of the year and insisted that he should retain his rank in the regular city force, but Commissioner Welles refused to take him in except as a patrolman. Young Mr. Worth made a legal fight, carrying his case to the Court of Appenls. He was beaten at every step in the proceedings and found that he would have to start again at the lowest rung of the police ladder.

Business Rotices.

Carl H. Schultz's waters combine bighest purity and correct composition.

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup for children teching; softens the gums, reduces inflammation allays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhess, 25c, a bottle

DIED. McKEEVER.—Thursday, June 25. Patrick Mo-Keever, native of the Parish Tyholian, County Monaghan, Ireland Funeral from his late residence, 116 S. 4th av.,

Mount Vernon, on Saturday June 27. Interment in St. Raymond's, Westchester. SEPHTON.—Entered into rest on June 24, 189°, at New York city, John Samuel Sephton, in the 69th year of his age.
Funeral private, from the residence of his nephews,

John W. and David G. Baird, 303 East 109th st., on Saturday, June 27. Services at 1 P. M. Interment in Greenwood Cemetery.

SMITH.—Confederate Veteran Camp of New York. -The funeral services of our late distinguished comrade, Maj. Gen. Gustavus W. Smith, will take, place at 130 East 110th st., Friday, 20th inst., at 8 P. M. Comrades are requested to attend as a

guard of honor. By order of the Commander. THOMAS L. Moone, Adjutant.

AN LIEW.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, N. Y., on Wednesday, June 24, Mary A. Van Liew, widow of Henry F. Van Llew, in her 72d year. Funeral services at her late residence, 129 Warbus-ton av. Yonkers, on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Interment in family plot, Sing Sing. Special Motices. PREPARE TO EXCLUDE THE PLIES.

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